

BookletChartTM

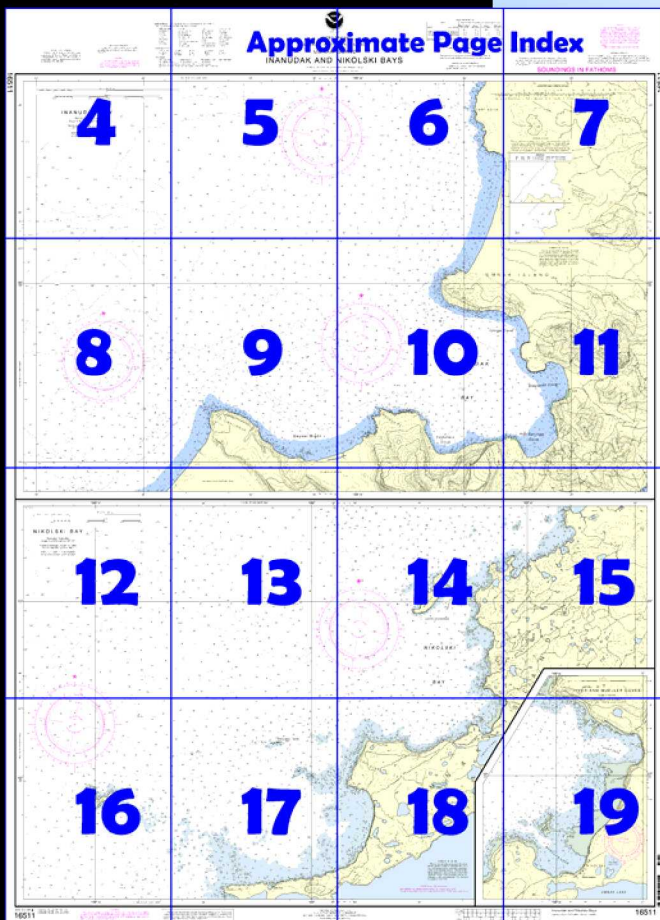
Inanudak and Nikolski Bays

(NOAA Chart 16511)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

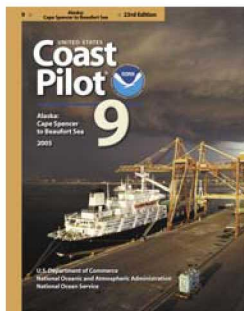
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(517) **Inanudak Bay**, between Capes Kigunak and Ilmalianuk, has depths of 10 to 40 fathoms and affords shelter except from the W and NW. The shore of the bay is rocky and precipitous except at the heads of the several coves and bights which form part of the bay. Sand and pebble beaches are found at the heads of these coves, and low bluffs, from 5 to 20 feet high, rise abruptly from the beaches. Beyond these bluffs are flat lands or

valleys.

(518) From the westernmost point of Cape Kigunak, the shoreline curves sharply SE and E and the shore of the bay for about 2 miles is along the foot of a ridge almost straight up from the waterline. At the end of the ridge, and at the head of **Izhiga Cove**, is a sand beach that extends to Cinder Point. The water is shallow along the beach and several lines of

breakers make small-boat landing difficult. Back of the beach, beyond the low bluff bordering it, is a flat valley.

(523) **Hot Springs Cove** has about 1 mile of sand beach at its head with a small stream in the S part. Salmon spawn in a stream about 2 miles back of the beach beneath several small waterfalls. The steam from several small, hot springs at the head of this stream can be seen from the E side of Inanudak Bay.

(527) **Cape Ilmalianuk**, the S entrance point of Inanudak Bay, is about 500 feet high and conspicuous. It has a rounded shore, with a number of rocks and kelp that extend seaward for about 300 yards. A rock, 0.4 mile NW of the point is conspicuous at low tide. A shoal area that extends 1.5 miles off the cape is 10 fathoms deep 0.5 mile offshore and 20 fathoms about 1 mile farther off. Ships should keep 1.5 miles off the cape.

(528) Anchorage may be found in any part of Inanudak Bay about 0.4 mile from shore. By shifting, shelter may be had from all directions except the NW. No anchorage will give protection from severe NW weather. Good anchorage is available for large ships in 20 fathoms about 1.5 miles from the beaches at the heads of Stepanof Cove and Hot Springs Cove.

(529) Stepanof Cove affords the best shelter from SE around to NNW. Anchorage may be found in 8 fathoms with Cape Kigunak just open of Cinder Point. When the wind gets around to S or SW, this cove becomes uncomfortable.

(530) Hot Springs Cove affords shelter in S and E weather. Cemetery Cove affords shelter except from winds from the NW quadrant.

Anchorage may be found in Izhiga Cove 0.3 mile from shore in 8 to 10 fathoms, but better shelter from N weather can be found in Stepanof Cove.

(547) **Okee Bay**. This bay affords some shelter for small craft and has a sand beach where landings can be made in most any weather. Another small, shallow inlet is on the W side of the small peninsula.

(550) **Nikolski Bay**, between Anangula Island and Cape Starr, is about 12 miles S of Mount Vsevidof. It is about 4.5 miles wide and 3 miles long, and is open from the W to the NNW. The shore of the bay consists mostly of gravel and rock beaches. It is fringed to varying distances offshore by reefs, large boulders and kelp. Many of these reefs actually are above high water but are covered by the heavy swell except on very calm days. The area bordering the reefs along the shore is foul, with numerous covered rocks. It should not be approached too closely.

(552) Except on very calm days there are few places where safe landings can be made. It is reported by the natives that in the winter when heavy northwesterers are blowing, it may be impossible to land even in Nikolski in Mueller Cove. Landing is possible in most any weather in River Cove in the mouth of Sheep Creek.

(553) The currents are strong, especially around Anangula Island, but are not dangerous, as they generally run parallel to the shoreline.

(554) Anchorage with protection from W and N weather is found in the N end of Nikolski Bay behind Anangula Island in 10 to 25 fathoms with good holding ground. A good anchorage in E weather is off **Kelp Point** in 10 to 20 fathoms.

(558) **Mueller Cove**, the inner anchorage of Nikolski Bay, is the cove in which the village of Nikolski is situated. Only very small fishing boats attempt to enter this cove because of the constricted entrance caused by the reef in midchannel. With any kind of weather from the W or N, seas break across the entrance.

(561) **Nikolski** is one of the most frequented places for small trading schooners W of Unalaska. Fishing, trapping, and the harvesting of seals in the Pribilof Islands are the means of livelihood. A good shingle beach is in front of the village. The store and the church are painted white and are the most prominent buildings in the village. The store carries a few supplies, but is stocked only during the trapping season.

(566) **Adugak Island**, about 7 miles W of Cape Starr and 4 miles off Idaliuk Point, is 160 feet high.

(567) Adugak Island is a Steller sea lion rookery site. There is a 3-mile vessel exclusionary buffer zone around the entire island.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.284" southward and 7.165" westward to agree with this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.580" southward and 7.446" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Corrected through NM Feb. 7/04
Corrected through LNM Jan. 27/04

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 353° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additions and revisions from other sources.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

UPDATING SERVICE
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	IsO isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(g) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

16511

POLLUTION REPORTS

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely or any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1. Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured
B black	iso isophase	Oc occulting
Bn beacon	LT lighthouse	Or orange
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R rad
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar refl
	Mo Morse code	R Bn radiobeacon

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy grey	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubt
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported
1. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.		
2. Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of sound.		

INANUDAK BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 35° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CONTINUED ON CHART 16500

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



4



1.)

d R TR radio tower
Ror rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
reflector WHIS whistle
can Y yellow

as so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

ubtful Subm submerged

oundings.



UNITED STATES

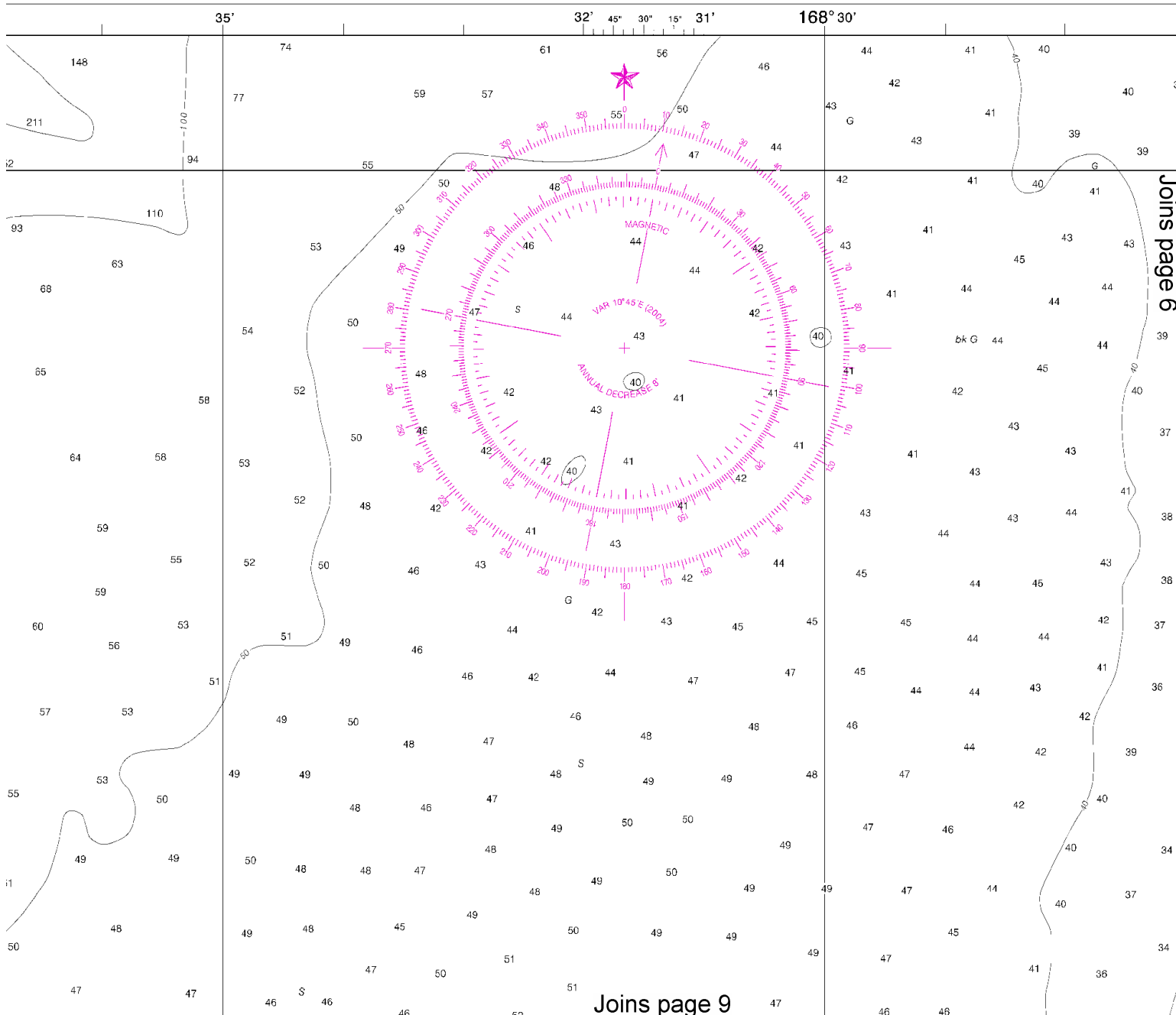
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UMNAK ISLAND

INANUDAK AND NIKOLSKI BAYS

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C & GS 9025, 1st Ed., 1942 C-1942-582 KAPP 2509



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UMNAK ISLAND

INANUDAK AND NIKOLSKI BAYS

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C & GS 9026, 1st Ed., 1942 C-1942-582 KAPP 2509

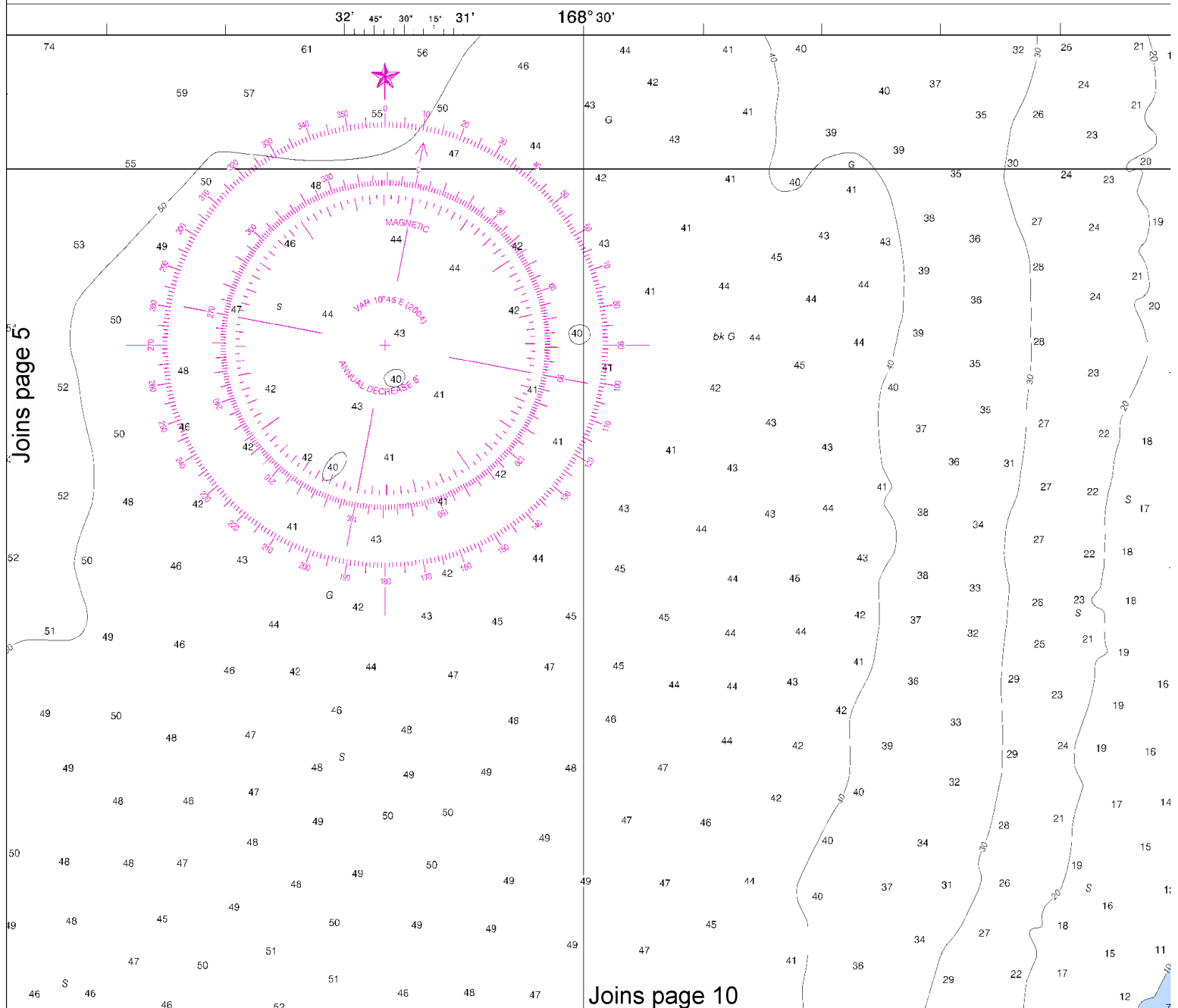
TIDAL II	
Place	Height
Name (LAT/LONG)	Mean High
Inanudak Bay (53°18'N/168°21'W)	
Okee Bay (53°01'N/168°50'W)	
Adugak Island (52°55'N/169°10'W)	

(Nov 2003)

HI
Heights in feet at

AUT
Hydrography and topograp
Coast Survey with additions

SUPPLEMENT
Consult U.S. Co
supplemental inform



6



Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



INFORMATION

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
feet	feet	feet	feet
3.7	3.3	1.1	-2.5
3.7	3.4	1.3	-2.5
4.0	3.5	1.3	-2.5

HEIGHTS

above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

published by the National Ocean Service, and revisions from other sources.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Coast Pilot 9 for important information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as line of equal elevation.

NOTE A

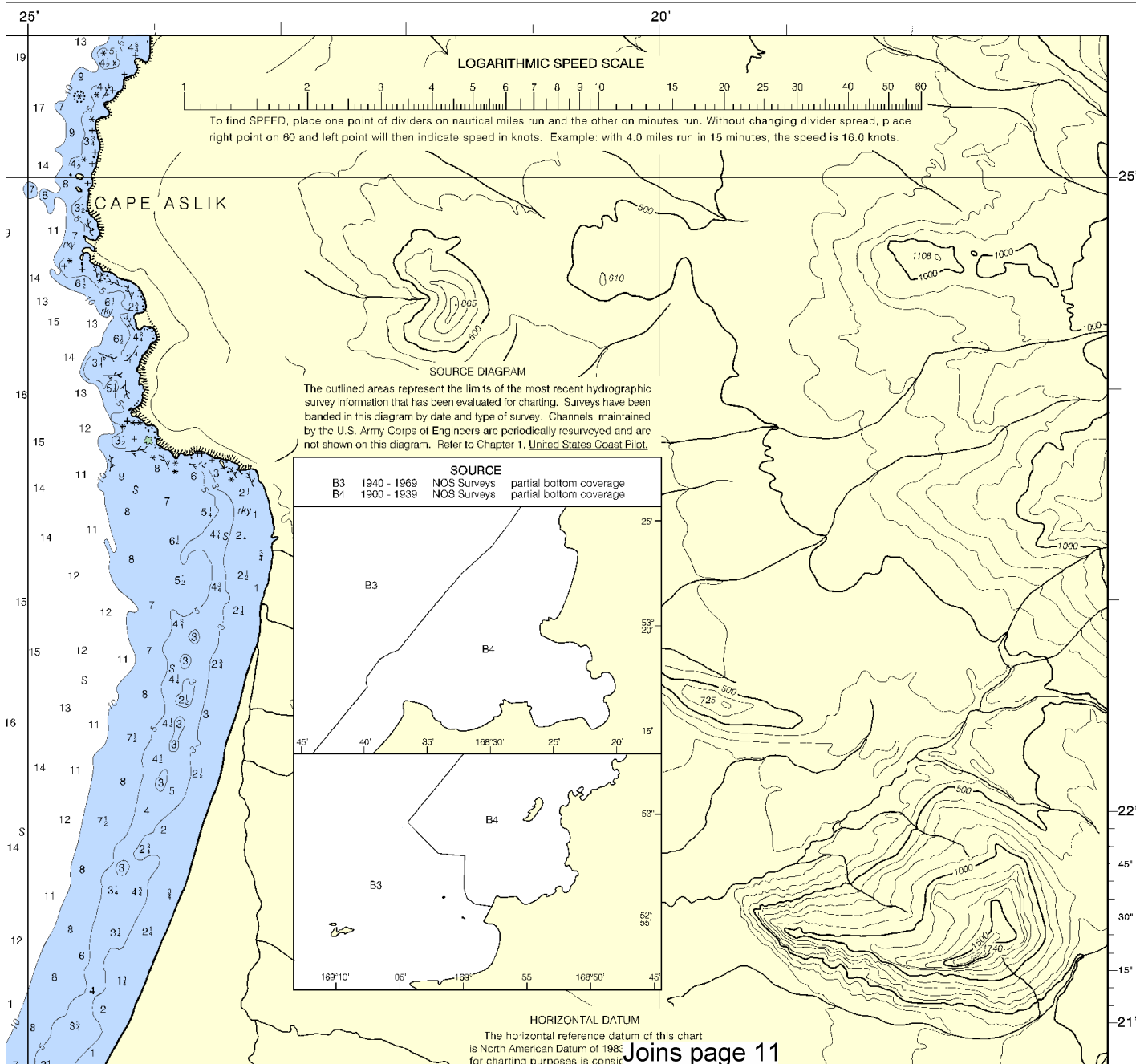
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

UPDATING SERVICE

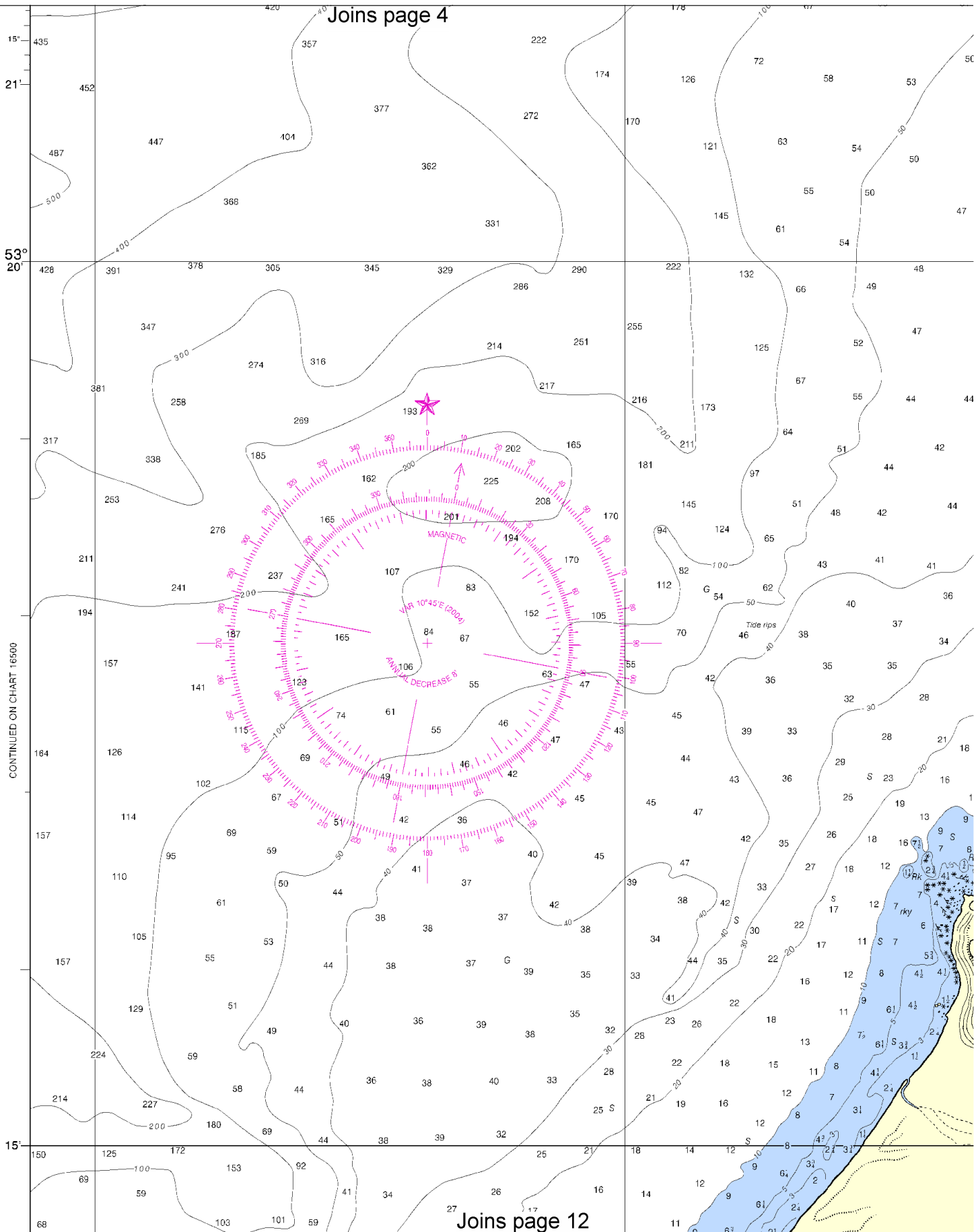
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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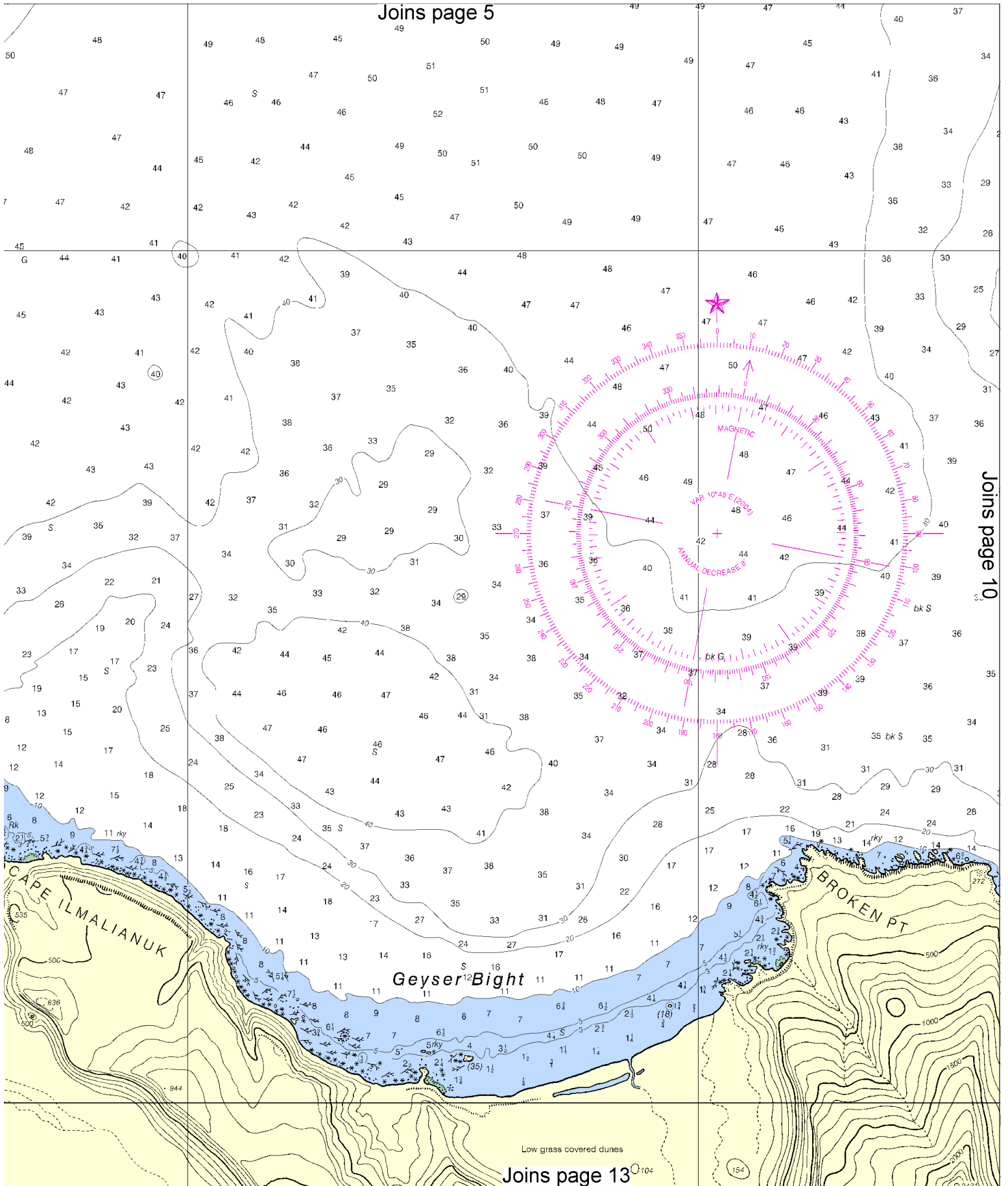


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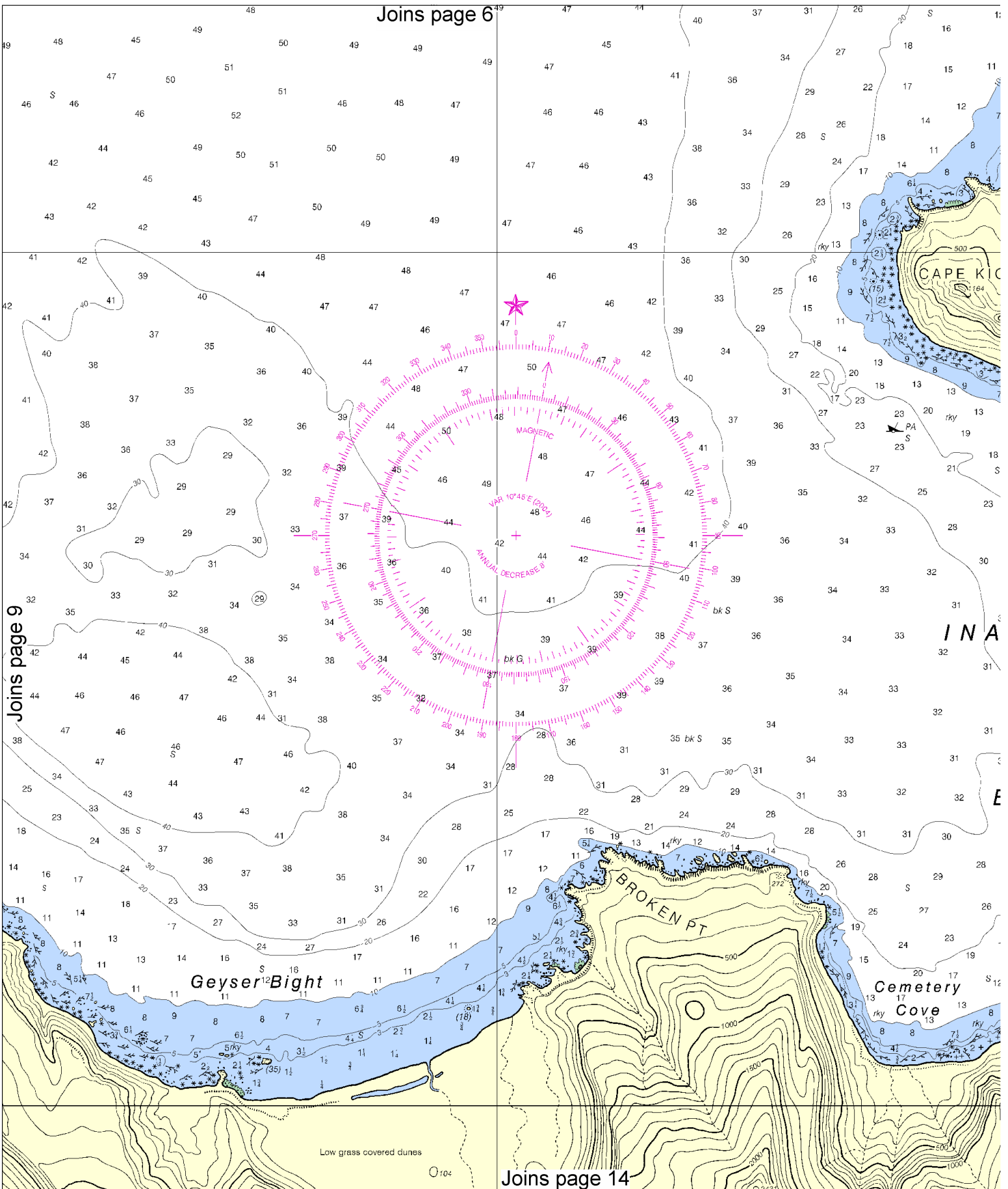
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

169°10' 06' 169° 55' 168°50' 45'

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of '92 must be corrected an average of 3.284" southward and 7.165" westward to agree with this chart.

UMNAK ISLAND

GUNAK

Izhiga Cove

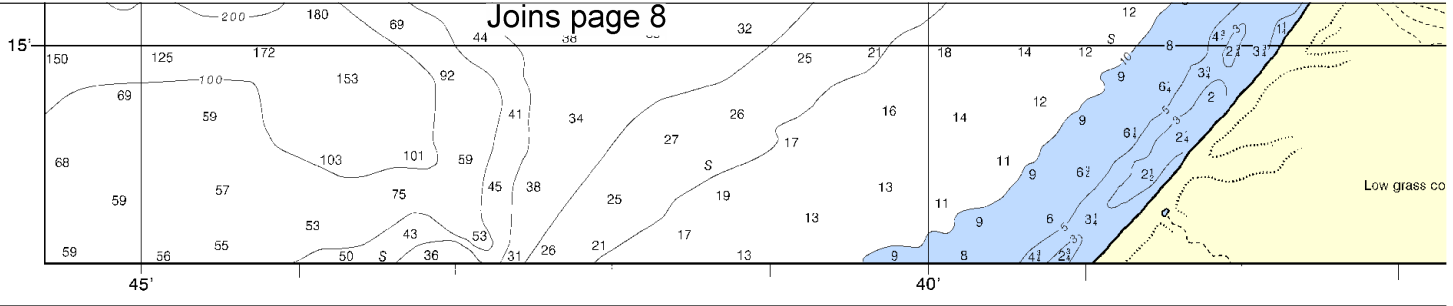
Stepanof Cove

ANUDAK BAY

Hot Springs Cove

Joins page 15

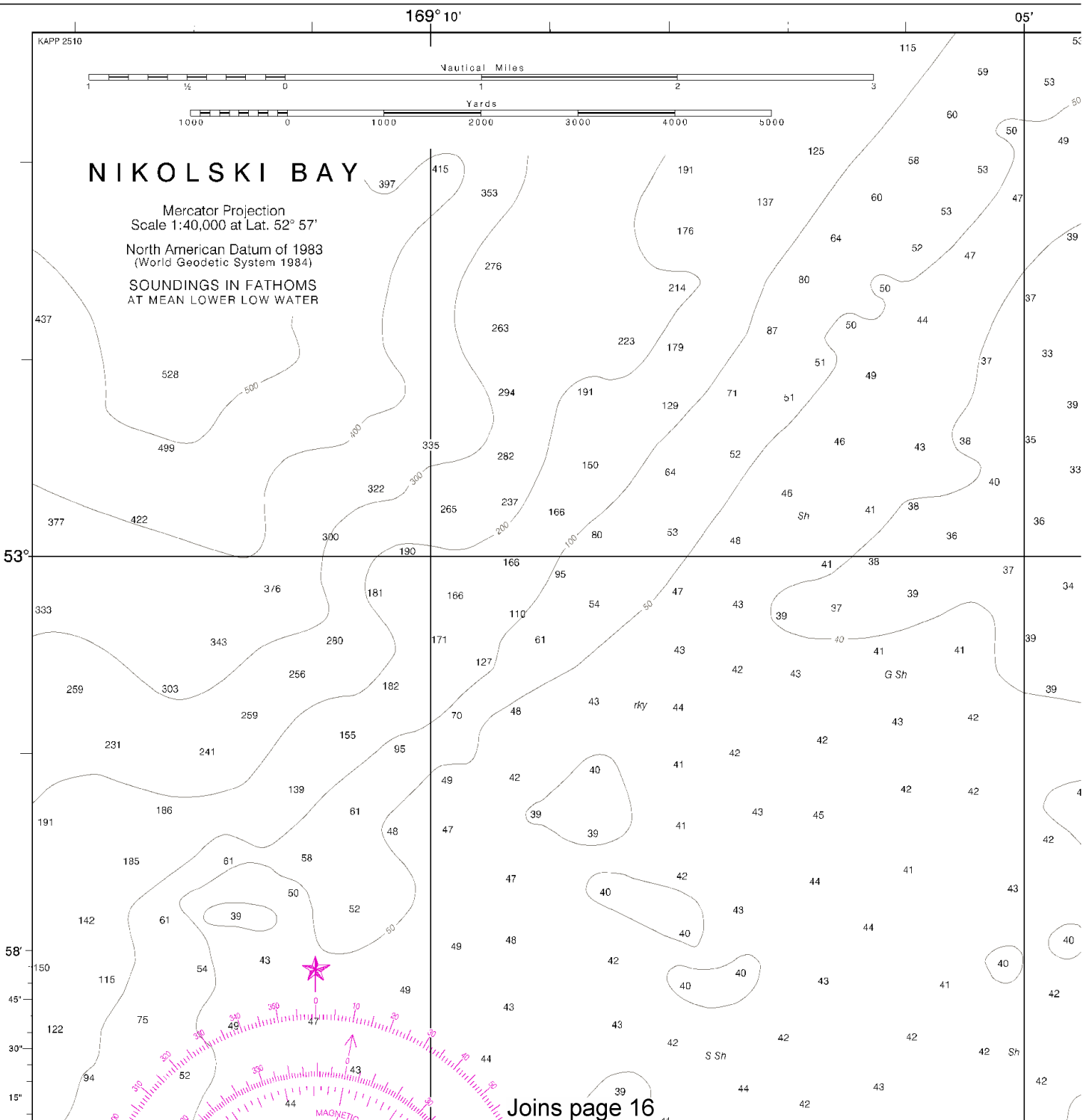
Joins page 8



NIKOLSKI BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 52° 57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER



Joins page 16

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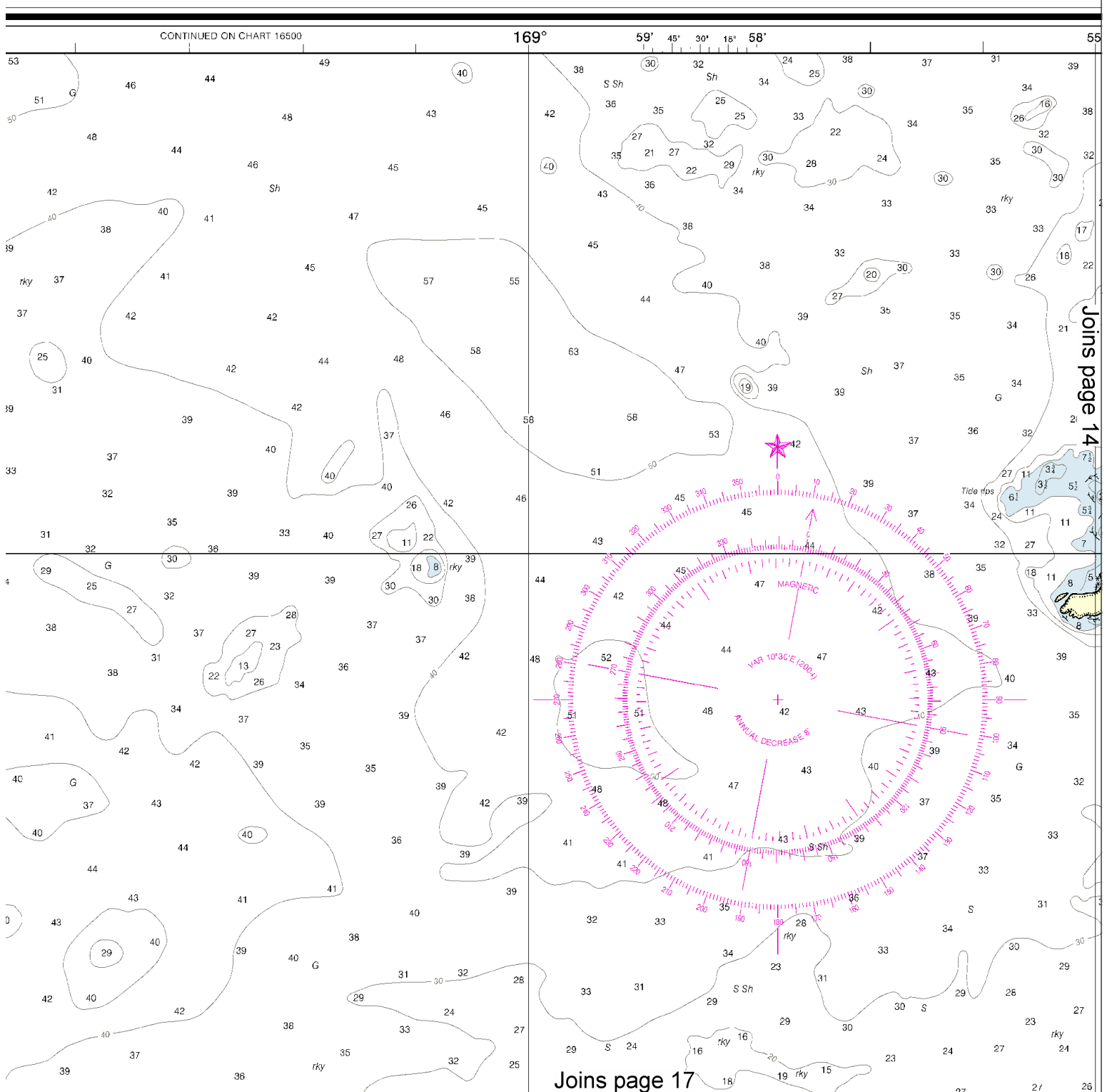
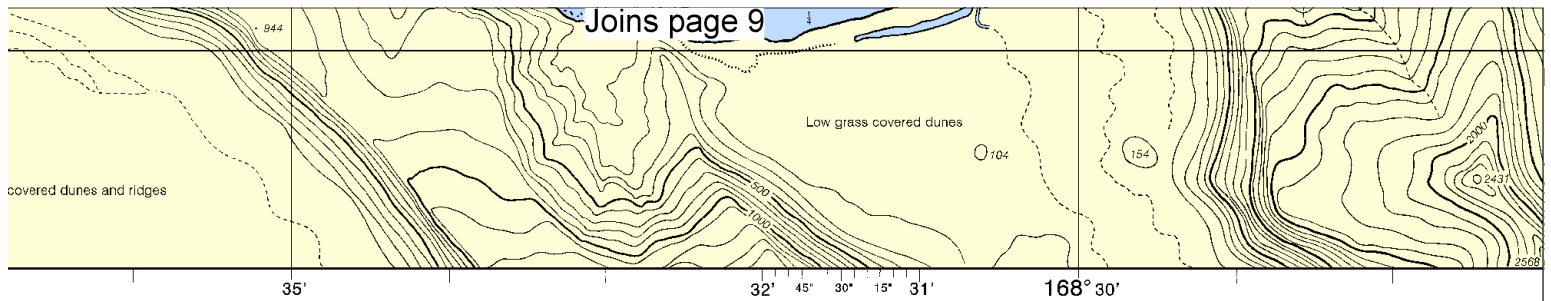


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

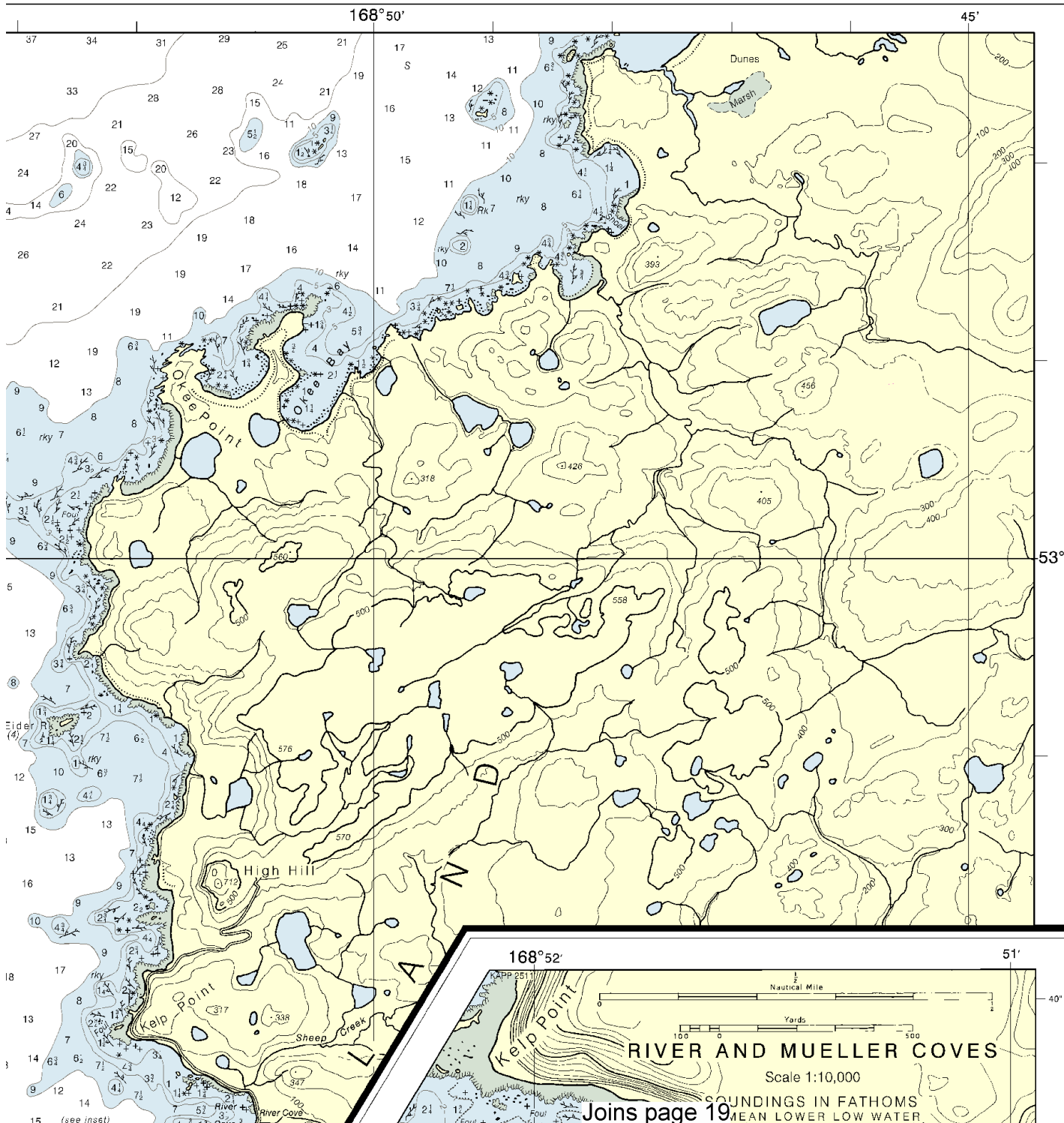
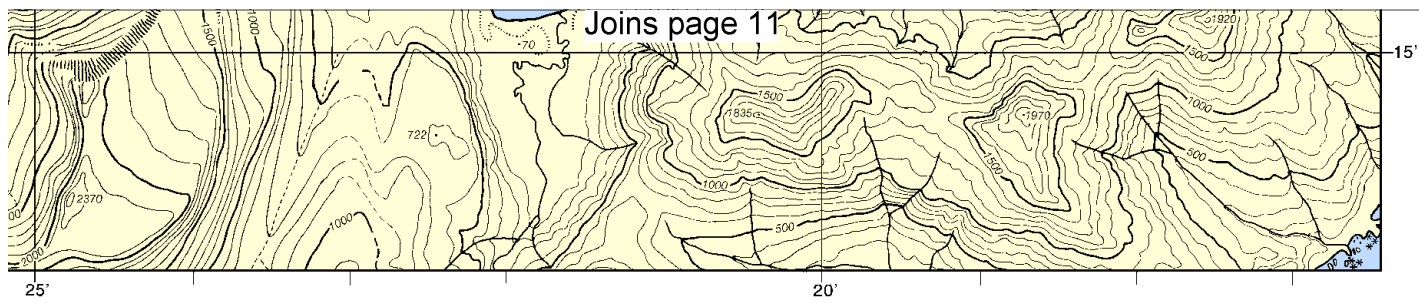


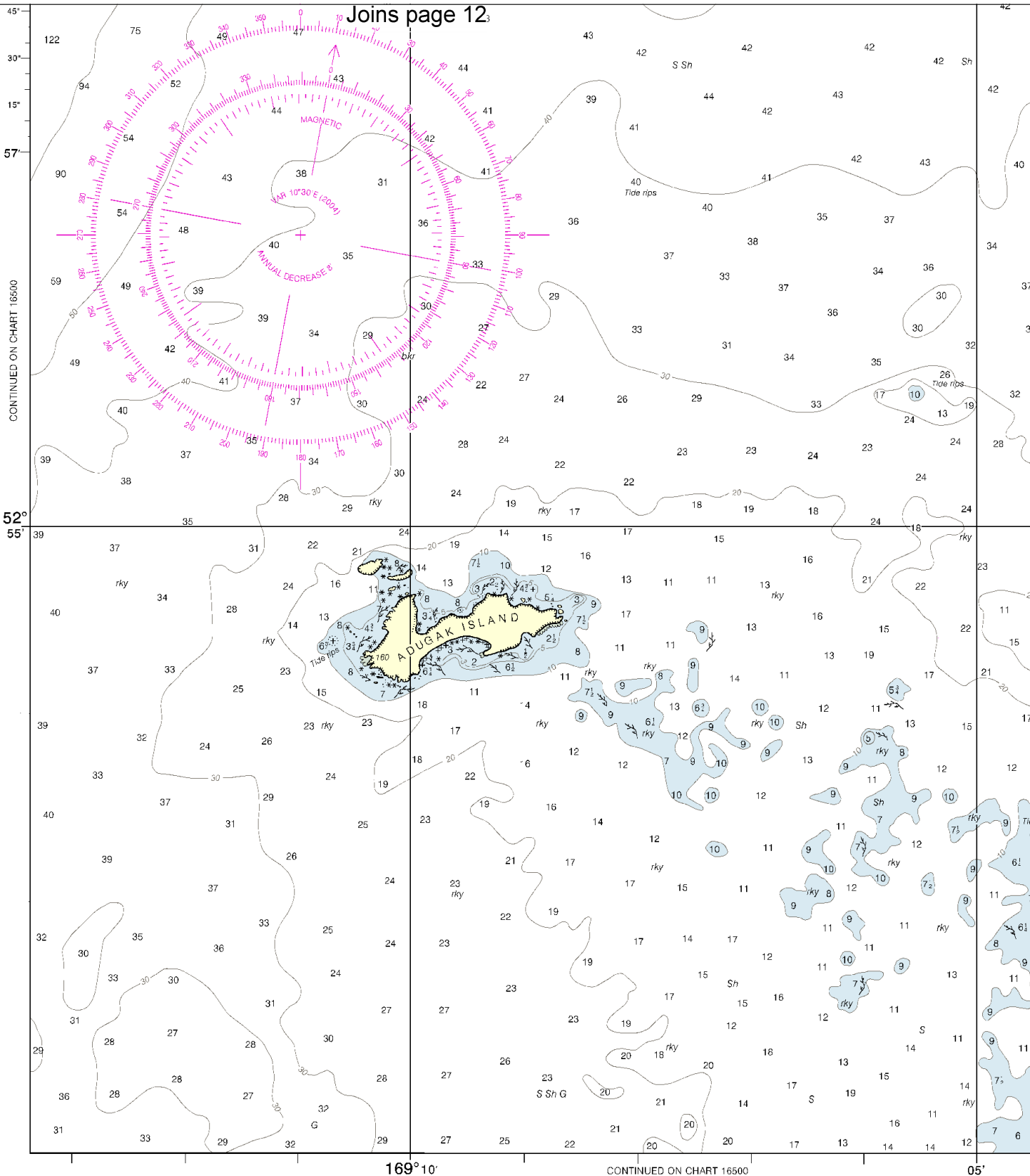


This nautical chart depicts Anangula Island, a yellow-shaded landmass in the center-right. The island is labeled 'ANANGULA ISLAND' and features a 'NORTH ANCHORAGE' and a 'SEAWARD PASS'. Surrounding the island are various depth soundings (e.g., 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000). The chart also shows a magnetic variation of 10° 30' E (2004) and an annual decrease of 6'. The chart is labeled 'NIKOLSKI BAY' and 'ANANGULA ISLAND'. The chart is a nautical chart showing depth soundings, magnetic variation, and geographical features. The chart is labeled 'NIKOLSKI BAY' and 'ANANGULA ISLAND'. The chart is a nautical chart showing depth soundings, magnetic variation, and geographical features. The chart is labeled 'NIKOLSKI BAY' and 'ANANGULA ISLAND'.



~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles





7th Ed., Feb./04
16511

Corrected through NM Feb. 7/04
 Corrected through LNM Jan. 27/04

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, adding or improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282).

16

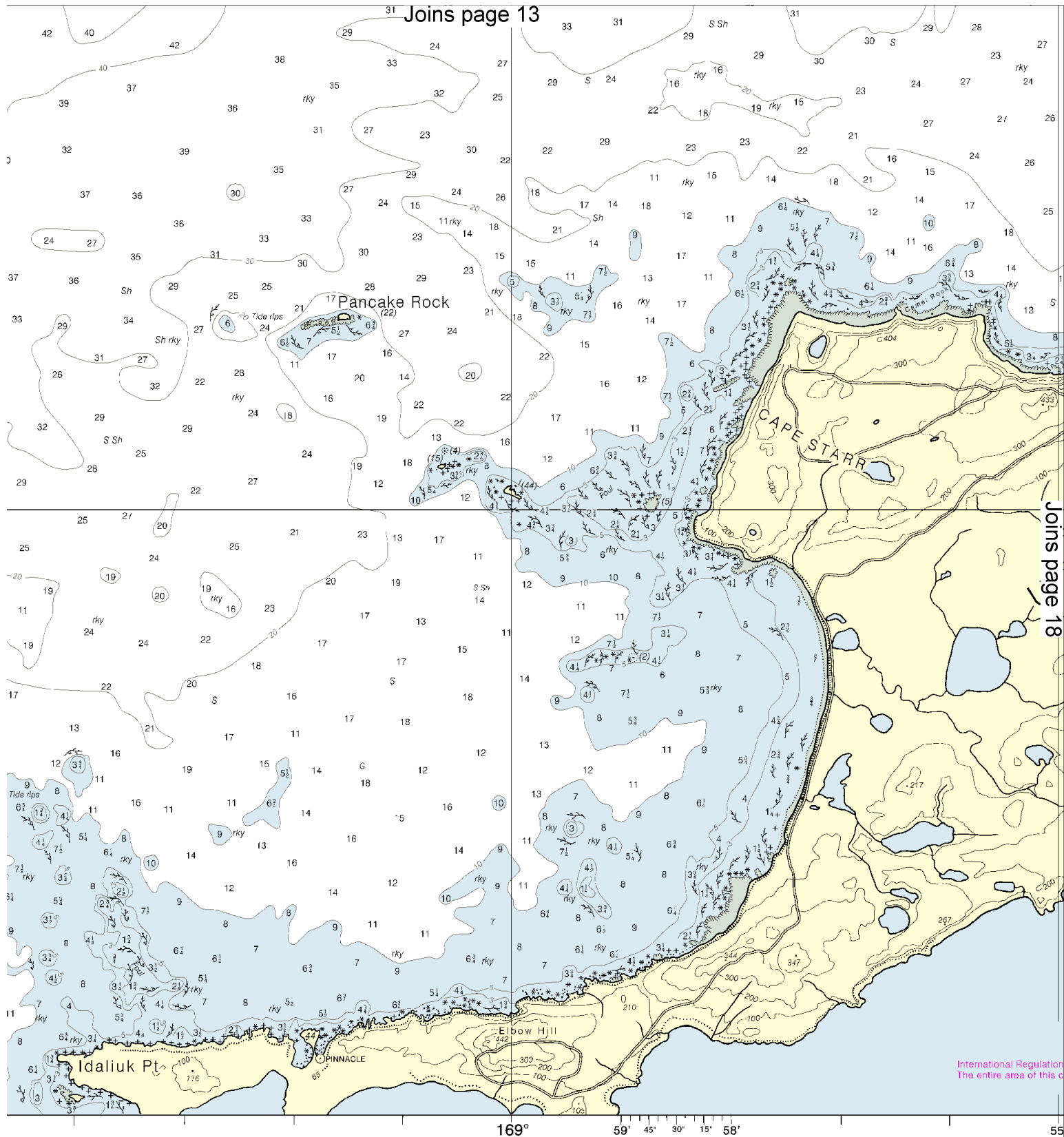


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

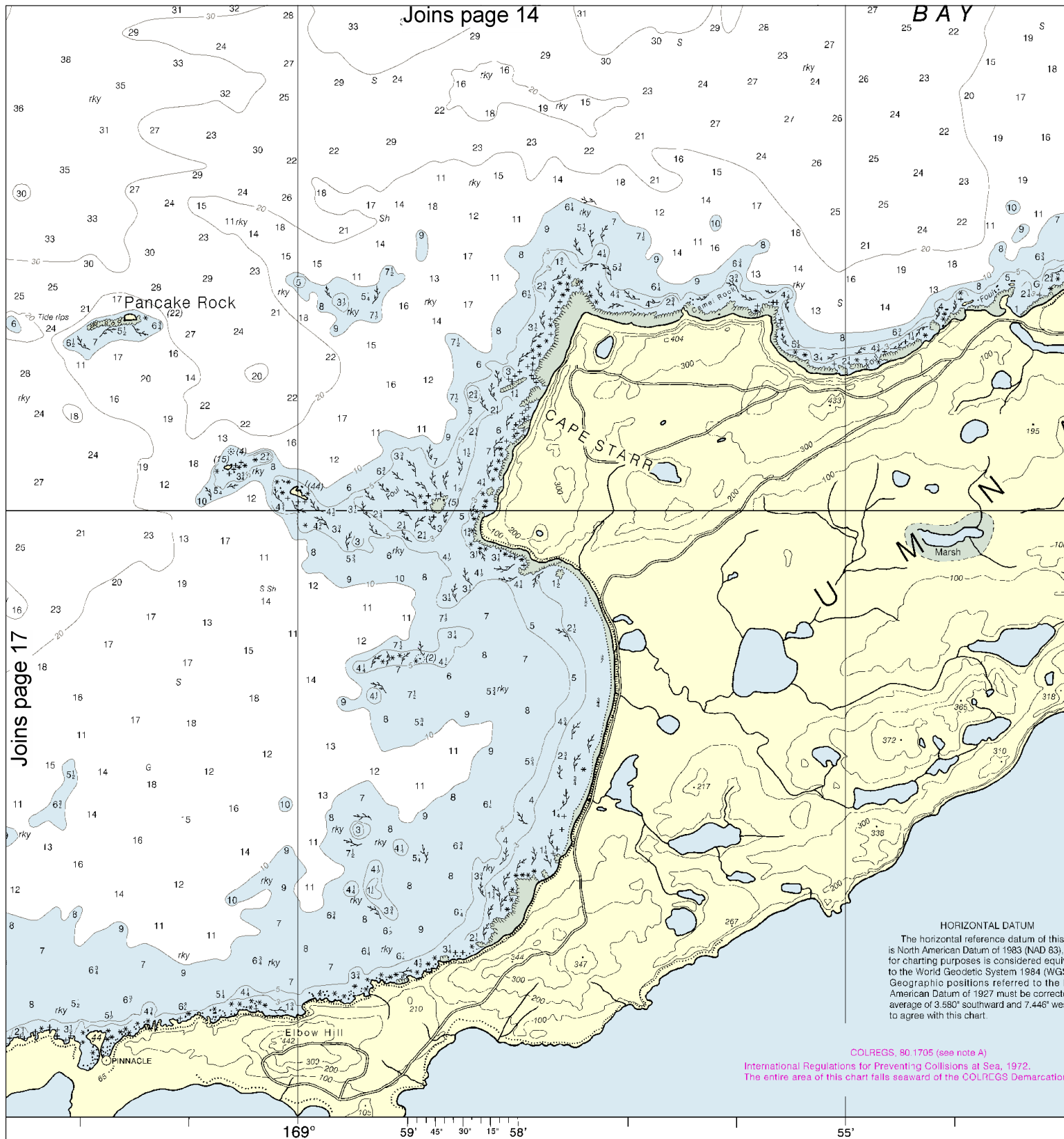




International Regulation
The entire area of this chart

navigation. The National
itions, or comments for
I/CS2), National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 17

Joins page 14

BAY

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), for charting purposes is considered equal to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the I American Datum of 1927 must be corrected average of 3.580" southward and 7.446" west to agree with this chart.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcator

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

18

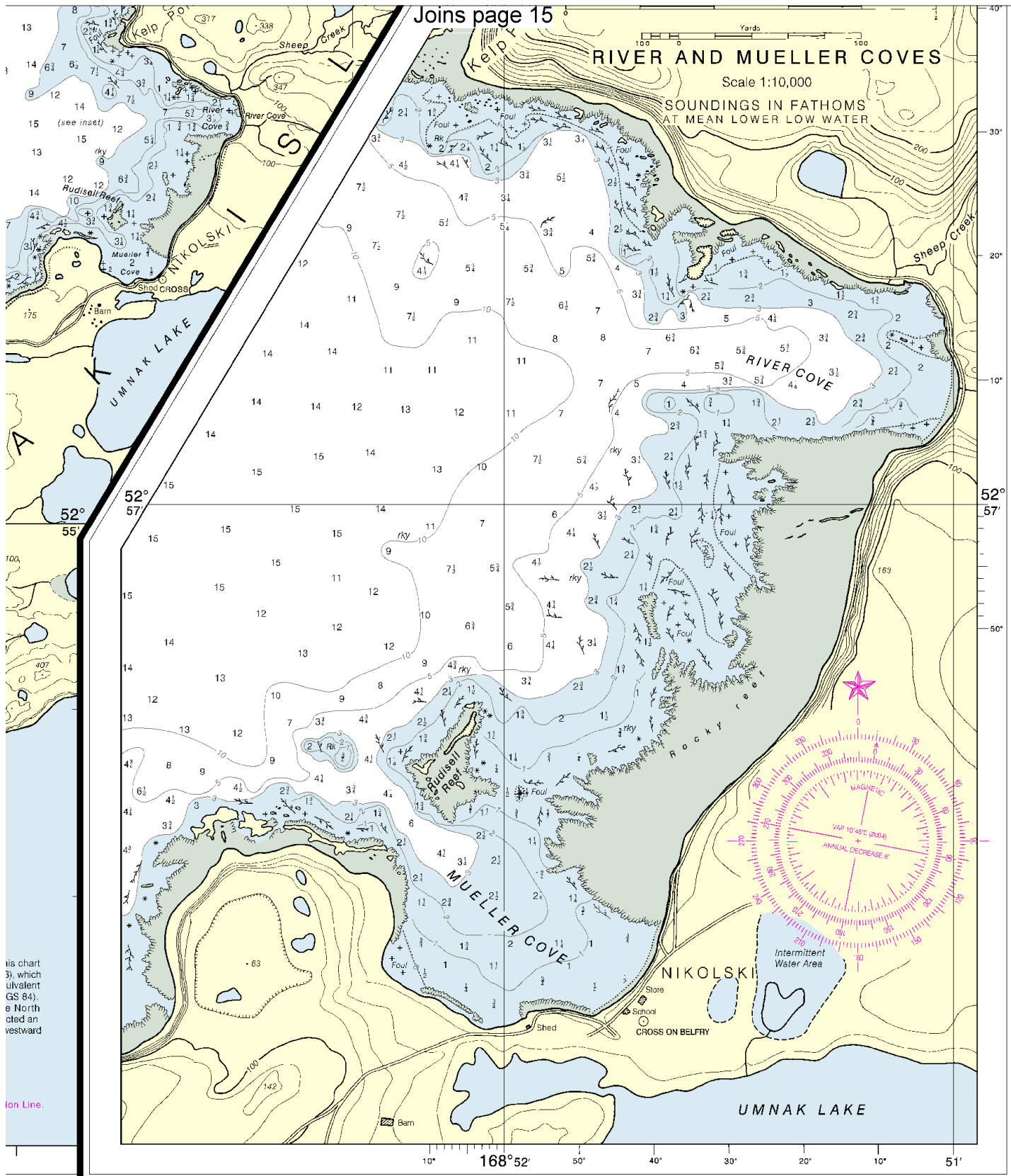


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
E	8	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Inanudak and Nikolski Bays
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16511

NSN 7642014011357
NGA REFERENCE NO. 16XHA16511
ED. NO. 7

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.